

The Times.



Times.

The Reading Matter will consist of Original Stories, History, Biography, Agriculture, Education, Poetry, and the Foreign and Domestic News of the Day.

VOL. II. NO. 29.]

GREENSBORO, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

{WHOLE NO. 80.

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

LONG YEARS AGO.

BY A. PERRY SPERRY.

Long years ago when life was young,
And brightness lingered in each hour,
When ev'ry song so softly sung,
Would make me with a magic power;
I made in the sun's bright noon
And place thy image on my heart,
But little dreamed that we so soon
Should sever and forever part.

But 'mid time's changes and life's care,
Thou too was moved and changed to me,
And O I scarce could live and bear
Such altered looks and words from thee;
And my little heart so tuned to thine,
Grew still and lost its sweetest strain
To think the love which once was mine
I ne'er should know or feel again.

And ev'ry strain that charmed my ear,
In those bright happy days of yore,
Now only waken a burning tear,
For ev'ry smile they waked before;
And sadly thus through life's dull day,
I'll wander on and dream and sigh
O'er visions that have passed away,
And memories that can never die.

AN ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.

BY I. E. S.

YOUNG GENTLEMEN:—We regret the disappointment that renders it admissible that we appear before you to-day. We had hoped that, at this hour, it would be your privilege and ours to enjoy a feast—to feast upon the rich thoughts of a rich mind. A few days ago, however, we learned that this could not be. Amid the toil and fatigue incident to our vocation, we have found few spare hours to devote to preparation for this occasion. Hence you cannot expect novelty of suggestion, the products of research, profundity of thought or the facinations of rhetoric. A few plain thoughts, illogically arranged, and clothed in plain garb is all we can promise you to-day. As we are accustomed to meet here to receive and impart instruction, I hope you will not to-day, the last day that some of us may be together, object to our taking counsel together as to the best equipment, the best preparation for the conflict that is before you—the conflict of life. You are yet upon the threshold of life; trials and disappointments and triumphs are before you. As you stand here to day, your barks ready trimmed, a bright sun gilding the Heavens, the white spreading canvass inviting propitious breezes, and light sparkling waves dancing and rippling upon the track, you are eager for the voyage, and full of hope. If those who have gone before you, and battled with life and profited by the conflict can be believed; you will not have gone far before the Heavens will darken and the storm will be on its march, the billows will dash and break around you, the shades of despair will envelop you and your whole strength will be demanded to prevent shipwreck and hopeless disaster. In a word, Gentlemen, let your motives be pure, let your purposes be high, let your talents be what they may, let your prospects be what they may, life has its severe difficulties for you. If you set yourselves to till the soil, or devote yourselves to a mechanical art, severe disappointments will often try your courage, and "man's inhumanity to man" will make you weary. If you aspire to eminence in the walks of literature, or in a learned profession, sleepless eyes will be upon you to detect your faults,—men are always keen observers of faults, but often blinded to virtues—and Briareus hands will be about you to impede your progress. Injustice and ingratitude will thrust many a poisoned sting at your hearts. These are the common aliments of men.

Success in whatever you undertake will be difficult, and require the best use of the best elements of character. Allow us to direct your attention to some of those elements which may be deemed necessary to success, in whatever pursuit or profession life's destiny may be cast. A man who would find the name and the fame, which he would transmit to posterity, upon lofty deeds and noble achievements. As in the erection of a building, the consideration with the architect is the foundation, so should it be in the formation of character. Integrity is the basic upon which all true greatness rests. Purity of principle, purity of purpose, uprightness in thought and in action—these constitute the substratum upon which every noble character is formed. They will always be found in every true man, when he is properly tested, whether he occupy the valleys or the mountains in this world's places of honor or humility. A true man is frank and candid and generous in all matters. Duplicit and equivocation; if sordidness and disingenuousness are foreign to his nature. "With him the standard of truth is the standard of honor," and he would rather fall a martyr to truth than enjoy the ill-gotten gains of dishonesty. He cannot be shaken in his principles or deterred from his purposes. Neither the slow-moving finger of scorn nor the curled lip of contempt, nor the

scathing blade of irony, nor the nod of power, nor the glitter of wealth, nor the dulcet tones of the siren flattery, nor the clarion notes of the trumpet of fame can move him from the path of moral rectitude. Walpole said that every man has his price; but Walpole was a libeller when he said it. Neither gold nor position; may, even life itself cannot bribe one of nature's noblemen. Illustrations strike the mind with more power than abstract language. If we would have a fine illustration of an idea, we must take a strong, a boldly developed picture. English history furnishes a splendid illustration of what we would impress. James II, jealous of his royal power, and alarmed by the restlessness of that spirit which God has implanted in every human breast—the spirit of liberty, in the year 1688, put forth a celebrated declaration of indulgences, the object of which was to subvert the religion of the realm. The King not only made it public by a royal proclamation; but he also required the clergy to read it from their respective pulpits. The day for reading the declaration in the city of London, at length, arrived. The mighty heart of the mighty metropolis throbbed mightily. The whole agitated populace crowded to the churches to see what would be the result. The King that occupied the throne of England, and the judge that Heaven has established in every human breast, consciences were making, each its demands upon the clergy. The minions of power were prepared for a splendid triumph. When all was breathless anxiety and expectancy, in one of the churches, a distinguished divine arose, and in a clear, firm voice announced his text, "Be it known unto thee, O King, that we will not serve thy Gods, or worship the golden image which thou hast set up." Here was a triumph of integrity. Marshal Ney in his last desperate charge at Waterloo averted the hero—Leonidas, in the charnel house of Thermopylae, acted well the hero. The old Roman who thrust his hand into the consuming flame, and saw it burn and crisp until it fell, was a hero. The Matron who stood upon the walls of burning Carthage, and in the face of the multitude wondering, plunged the glittering steel and saw the life tide leap from the veins of the babes of her bosom, then hurled their lifeless corpses into the crackling flames, and herself leaped upon the same funeral pyre, rather than they or she should wear the yoke of bondage, was a heroine; but the heroine of Samuel Wesley was a heroine of a higher order. He was a moral hero. He had the boldness, amid the agitation of a Kingdom to trample under foot a royal mandate. This act was enough to stamp his name with the seal of immortality. Gentlemen, bluid to your brows the wreath of the Moral victor—it will bloom in immortal freshness.

A man prepared to succeed in life must have his powers and his passions subject to his will. The will should hold the imperial prerogative over all the faculties of the mind. The unjust decisions of prejudice; the restless tongue of slander; that would spit its venom upon purity of character; envy that lies coiled like a viper, in the heart, and breathing its hot kisses; revenge that riot on tears and blood and wretchedness—all the evil passions and propensities of the human heart must be silenced at the command of the will. A man with his mind well disciplined—with his powers under command, and ready to be wheeled into action whenever occasion demands, can often foil an antagonist superior powers; while a man of superior resources, those resources uncontrolled, can accomplish but little. He may dazzle and astonish the multitude with his brilliant contemporaries; but we regard him as we would the locomotive. We admire its strength and its capacity; but without the skillful hand, the directing power of the engineer, the boiling, seething monster, the giant generator of strength must be useless, or an instrument of terrible destruction. The will, too, should be strong enough to repel temptations to crime. Here, however, self control is sometimes destructive. A man relying upon the inflexibility of purposes and the strength of his will may indulge in small vices, or in great ones to a moderate extent, and never dream of the possibility of falling. This is a species of presumption. Presuming upon his strength a man may persist in indulgence and repose as calmly as a lion upon a bed of roses, fearless of all danger. But Gentlemen, the lion may rouse from his lair; he may walk forth in the pride and in the strength of the king of beasts; he may look down with contempt upon the slender cord that crosses his pathway; he may plant his proud and defiant tread upon that cord, and march boldly onward; but ere he is aware of it the meshes of a net will be about him, his giant form will be prostrated, his sinewy limbs will strain in vain upon his fetters, his power though the power of a lion will avail him not to escape. There are nets spread in every avenue of life—nets whose cords are strong enough to bind the will of a conqueror. Beware of the nets of vice. Presume not upon your own strength.

The wisest builder the world over saw knowledge you must add history, and science, and philosophy.

A prime object of study is to keep the mind properly balanced. The course of study in schools is wisely arranged to train and develop all the mental faculties. As we advance in life the mind undergoes various changes. We become ambitious for "space in the world's thought, and dominion over our fellow men." We acquire a firmness and an inflexibility which we did not before possess. The various professions which men follow modify these changes. As the arm of the smith becomes strong and the eye of the hunter far-seeing, so the mind of a lawyer becomes subtle, that of a physician practical that of a divine comprehensive and the oration. This tendency should be guarded against, all the mental powers should be kept vigorous and active. If imagination begins to fail, you should follow, in his flights, that genius of whom Pollock says, "He stood on the Alps, stood on the Appenines, And with the thunder talked as friend to friend; And wore his garland of the lightning's wing." Or follow Briton's blind old bard as he throws back the crystal gates, and wanders amid the bloom and the beauty of Paradise, or throws back the heavy doors, on hinges, "grating harsh thunder," and penetrates the gloom and the terror of Tartarus. If amid the cares and excitements of business the mind loses its concentration apply to mathematics which like a converging lens throws all the power of the mind upon one point. Such a course will keep the mind properly balanced.

There are those who would advocate exclusive attention to one's profession. This we would not command; it is ruinous to a man's aggregate usefulness; it tends, too, to make men "one-sided" men. Not knowing how to appreciate the beauties and utility of professions not their own, men frequently form an incorrect idea of the worth of other men. We sometimes see a physician or a lawyer who regards a divine as a long-faced, sanctimonious, pharisaical, hypocritical dolt; or a divine who considers law fit only for horse-thieves and highway robbers, and profits fit only for cutting off legs and profaning death beds. Sometimes we see a teacher take his seat in the social circle with all the dignity with which he accustomed to occupy the throne in the little realm over which he "lords it," and deal out his lore with the coldness, and the deliberation, and the exactness with which he would teach the young idea how to shoot. We sometimes see a divine read a moral lecture or preach a sermon in the social circle; or a politician discuss the bank and the tariff to a young lady who, though fond of expansive views, knows nothing of the Constitution of the United States. The young man has been lost from a similar cause. Emulate the noble Marquis De Lafayette who almost from the music of his bridal bower, obeyed the call of the trumpet of liberty. Excuse this long episode. Why, we again ask, is the inner life not cultivated? It is because clerks and mechanics waste time and money would store their minds with useful information; because too much attention is bestowed upon ornamental education, to the neglect of useful and practical lessons—because mental and moral discipline are overlooked. Be it your care to cultivate the inner man, and you will be rich in thought, rich in knowledge, rich in hope.

Having determined to base your action upon integrity, to discipline your powers and place them under your control; having selected your idea of character, and trained yourselves to industry; having determined to take a view of the whole field of knowledge, and to cultivate your purer nature, as best you may, be ambitious. Be ambitious to do good, not to gain fame merely. A Greek painter who would leave to the world a monument to perpetuate his memory through generations unborn, selected as his subject Prometheus chained to the rock, with vultures flapping their horrid wings above his writhing form, and feeding upon his unwastling heart. That he might throw upon the canvas features writhing in agony—that he might paint the death-damp upon the brow, and almost pain the dying groan, he chained a human being and applied to him all the tortures which human ingenuity and human depravity could invent. While the victim lay racked with agony and rending the air with his shrieks, the inhuman artist looked on with heartless coldness, and the anguish of his unfeling heart was,

This, all this would I do,
Rather than die, and be forgotten—
Die like a vile worm, and rot.

Gentlemen, if such ambition lurk within your breast, in the language of Woolsey to Cromwell;

deal out—When farmers and mechanics neglect to supply their families with the elevating influence of books and intelligent conversation—When society neglects to encourage literary circles, in which character, not broad cloth, not jewelry, nor lace is respectable. When young people let a certain little matter constitute the leading idea of life; and when the aim of the parties is to bring artificial education to bear, in veiling true character and dazzling with artificial gloss; where the whole matter is a sort of trap-work, in which fine clothes and fine faces are displayed as the silken meshes of a web to entangle and to victimize. Here, young gentlemen, we would parenthesis remark, that in such matters we should be scrupulously honest, neither cheating nor allowing our selves to be cheated. A knowledge of virtues and qualities—a knowledge of character is the only thing upon which such an affair ought to be based. If there be fraud, the cheat is certain to be found out and falsity is the venom that blackens and chills the brightest and the warmest heart that ever happy home possessed. The broken peace of the bosom in which the demon, distrust, has taken up its abode is well portrayed by a fine poet;

No poppy, nor mandragora, nor all The drowsy syrups of the world,
Can ever medicine thee, to that sweet sleep
Which thou hast had on yesterday.
In such matters,
Fraud produces the roebuck of an hour,
While from honesty springs the everlasting flower.

But this should not be a leading idea, "woe to the charmed bird upon whom love fastens too strongly her witching spell." Mark Anthony rested in inglorious ease, and gave the world for beauty. Many a victory has been lost from a similar cause. Emulate the noble Marquis De Lafayette who almost from the music of his bridal bower, obeyed the call of the trumpet of liberty. Excuse this long episode. Why, we again ask, is the inner life not cultivated? It is because clerks and mechanics waste time and money would store their minds with useful information; because too much attention is bestowed upon ornamental education, to the neglect of useful and practical lessons—because mental and moral discipline are overlooked. Be it your care to cultivate the inner man, and you will be rich in thought, rich in knowledge, rich in hope.

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I charge thee fling away ambition.
Let all the ends thou almostst at, be thy Country's, thy god's, and Truth's.

If thou, then, fallest, O Cromwell, thou fallest a blessed Martyr.

Let your ambition be to subvert error, how popular soever the error be. Let your ambition be to promote truth, though you fall a Martyr to truth.

If in life, doubts and fears beset you as to your success, if the future array itself in its darkest robes, without a ray of light or hope, never despair. You may fail in particular instances, but an aggregate failure in life you cannot make. If your ambition be based upon proper principles; if you be impelled onward by proper motives, if your aims be noble aims you will not fail. Rosseau has said, and said truly

Fail! Fail!

In the lexicon of youth, which fate reserves For a bright manhood, there is no such word as fail.

And away they went with merry hearts.

A GREAT EVIL NOT REMOVED.—A conference preacher one day went into the house of a Wesleyan Reformer, and saw suspended on the wall, the portraits of three exiled ministers.

"What," said he, "you have them here."

"Oh, yes, they are there," was the answer.

"But one is wanted to complete the set."

"Pray who is that?"

"Why, the devil, to be sure."

"Ab," said the reformer, "he is not yet expelled from the Conference."

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

THE HOMESICK HEART.

BY MARIE S. LADD.

'Tis idle to land this river's flow,
That bubbles a weary song,
I know of bright waters that come and go,
And murmur sweet music along.

Al I dream of the river's rippling gleam,
Of the rocks and shining sand,
And the graceful flowers that bend and sway
In my own dear native land.

These flowers, I know, are fair and fair,
The springs are pure and clear,
The rivers are wide, and deep, and strong,
But my heart is homesick here.

For better I love our violet meads,
Where the singing birds brood o'er the ear,
And the butterfly floats in the dingle wild,
For my heart is homesick here.

And my soul is longing to seek repose,
'Neath that blue sky through which hangs dome,
To be at rest with thee, sweet friends
In my own loved native home.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

OUR HOME.

A SONG.—INSCRIBED TO.....

BY J. WOODRUFF LEWIS.

"Our home" should be a lovely isle,
A land of sun and sea;

Where every beauty's richest smile
Eternity will be!

We'd pass our days in fairy bower

By angels reared among sweet flowers;

Whose breathing fragrance should enhance

My Love's delicious dalliance.—

With thee, dear girl, with thee!

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

DISCONTENTED MILLY.

BY MRS. E. C. LOOMIS.

Milly stood one summer day at the door of her mother's cottage. Roses were blooming near her, and many other sweet flowers which perfumed the air with their odors. The birds were singing and the bees humming, but the face of little Milly wore no smile. She looked very unhappy. Shall I tell you the cause? A fine carriage had just passed, and seated in it were two little girls dressed with elegance and care. They leaned back upon the soft cushions and seemed to enjoy themselves very much. Milly saw them gaze at her as they passed and she fancied they smiled in contempt of the cottage home. So Milly sighed deeply and shed a few tears.—"O, how different it is with me," she said to herself.

"I have no fine clothes, and no carriage to ride in. I am poor and despised; why is it that they have so much and I have so little?" Just then a little boy came limping toward her. He had been a cripple ever since he was a babe. His dress was neat and clean but very coarse, and he had no shoes upon his feet. In his hand he held a bunch of wild flowers which he offered to Milly with a sweet smile. "I gathered them for you," he said. "I know where there are great beds of bright pink and blue violets, and honeysuckles too. I've been down by the brook watching the little fishes, and listening to the birds; won't you go there with me Milly? it is very pleasant in the fields—the grass is so soft and green, and the sky so blue and sunny."

"O, no," said Milly—"I cannot play. I am very sad. Did you see that beautiful carriage that just went by George?" "O yes!" answered the boy, "it passed me very slowly, and I heard one of the little girls say how much she admired your pretty cottage home, and she wished she could live in it just such a place, and roam in the field when she liked, then the other spoke, and said she wished so too; it would be much better than to be dressed fine, and be obliged to sit up prim—for her part, she was quite tired of being grand."

"Did they say that?" asked Milly; "then they too are discontented. How silly I have been to envy them."

"It is wrong to envy others," said George. "The bible says we must be content with such things as we have."

"You are always happy, George—why is it so?"

"Because I try to make the best of every thing, I suppose, Milly. I love God and try to obey him. He gives

THE TIMES.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

ADVERTISING.

One square (12 lines) first insertion \$1.00; each additional week 25cts. The following advertising will be made in favor of standing advertisements.

MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR	
One square,	\$ 8.00	\$ 5.00	\$ 8.00
Two squares,	6.00	10.00	14.00
Three " "	9.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00
Professional and business Cards, not exceeding six lines—per annum.			\$5.00

SABBATH DESECRATION.

In our recent visit to Portsmouth, Va., we were truly astonished at the desecration of the holy Sabbath day. Is it possible that the municipal authorities have no power over drinking establishments? We took a stroll over the city and in every quarter the doors of these drinking houses were wide spread and footsteps were constant inward and outward. It seemed that every poor laborer, who had the disposition to drink, was caught in this opportune time, when the Devil always has work for idle hands to do. It is true there was nothing sufficiently boisterous as to disturb materially the quiet of the people, only a lively glib of the tongue, and an occasional passer-by, who very ungenerously claimed both sides of the walk.

The evil of this Sabbath traffic lies more in its deteriorating effects upon the morals of a community, than in the outbreaks it occasions. The working community being idle, are more liable to be drawn into the temptation and to suffer the evil consequences. Thus thousands of drunks are manufactured and the peace of as many families broken up, that otherwise never would be.

We are glad to learn that a majority of the citizens—the good portion of Portsmouth, are against the traffic and efforts are being made to suppress it. The municipal authorities have thus far, however, been failed in their efforts, if efforts they have made. Some look upon it as a right; an inherent right guaranteed by the Constitution, and, therefore, not in the power of the authorities to prohibit. To us it is passing strange that Dry Goods manufacturers and other tradesmen should be so far below grog-shop-traffickers in the guaranteed rights of the Constitution. But this cannot be otherwise than an assumed right; and we are glad to see that the authorities of Columbia, S. C., which place we once found equally as bad as Portsmouth in this respect, has just succeeded in suppressing the Sunday traffic. Let this be encouragement to the good people of Portsmouth and all other places thus demoralized, and let them make one other effort to uproot so horrid a sin from amongst them.

We believe this Sabbath desecration is not more prevalent in Portsmouth than in other places of same size, but our attention was directed to the subject by spending the Sabbath in that place.

SOMETHING RARE—AN ELOPMENT IN THE SOUTH—We have withheld, says the Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail* of the 1st inst., until we could satisfy ourselves of the facts, a notice of the elopement of a young married woman, of this city. The other party to the transaction could hardly be said to reside here, as he had a family in Wilming-ton, N. C., though at work here for about ten months at his trade. We hope he may be “spotted” everywhere he goes, for the “wring and injury” he has inflicted upon Mr. William Myrick is aggravated to something beyond the average villainy of such cases.

The circumstances are about these: Mr. Myrick married this woman about three years ago, she being his second wife. Her name was Mary —, and her father is a worthy well-to-do citizen of Tallapoosa county, living a few miles north of Franklin. Up to the time of her leaving we are assured there was never apparently a more harmonious union; her husband keeping a boarding-house on Commerce street, and she assisting him and acting chiefly as cashier.

Mrs. Myrick left home on the 6th of last month, with the avowed purpose of visiting her friends in Tallapoosa county. She was accompanied by her husband to the railroad; and he had no suspicion of her having eloped for several days. On the 7th June—the day after Mrs. Myrick’s departure—one Green Savage, a sprightly, good looking, plausible young man, working at the Sash and Blind Factory of Lipscomb & Morton, took a through ticket for Wilmington, N. C. He had been boarding with Mr. Myrick for several months, and several of the boarders now remember that there was an unusual intimacy between him and Mrs. M. At any rate, circumstances have since made it certain that the two have gone off on a concerted plot. Mrs. Myrick, it is supposed, took off about \$200 belonging to her husband.

Savage is a man of about 140 pounds’ weight, 25 or 28 years old, with black whiskers, and below the medium height. He is thought to have really had a wife in Wilmington; but it is rumored that she lately eloped with another man.

Mrs. Myrick is about 25 years old, is rather over the usual size, very dark, with light brown hair, fair skin, and rather defective teeth.

They most probably got in company at Atlanta, Ga., by her waiting there a day for him. It is supposed that they have gone to North Carolina.

BOOK BINDERY—We know of no more eligible position for a book binder than Raleigh. A good binder here, who would attend to his business, would get plenty of work. Will our exchanges please to notice this? We will take pleasure in giving any information desire.—*Raleigh Standard*.

Stock-Holders Meeting.

The Stock-holders of the North Carolina Rail-road Company, met in this place, on Thursday, the 9th inst., and continued in harmonious session until Friday at noon.

Hon. J. M. Morehead was called to the chair, and Messrs. Coleman of Cabarrus, and Wilson of Forsyth, were appointed Secretaries.

President Fisher submitted a well written, clear, concise, but comprehensive report, showing the present condition, the difficulties surmounted, and the future brilliant prospects of the road. From the report we learn, that, for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1857, the total earnings from all sources, amount to \$300,449.63; the total expense of operating &c., \$127,525.00; leaving a balance of net profits \$162,924.63.

The Tabular statements give a particular account in detail, of the Passenger and Freight business of the Road as well as of its Financial affairs.

From this it will appear that the Total Disbursements of the year have amounted to \$75,234.21.

That the Total Receipts from all quarters, including last year’s balance, have amounted to \$915,657.38.

On this was received from act. of sale, 8 per cent Comany Bonds, \$852,538.10.

After the reading of the Report, an election for Directors was entered into, which resulted in the choice of Messrs. C. F. Fisher, of Rowan, R. M. Sanders, of Wake, Ralph Gorrell, of Guilford, and Francis Fries of Forsyth.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, Mr. Fisher, whose valuable services are appreciated, was re-selected President, which gives much satisfaction to all. In the developments of the management of the business, in the progress of the meeting, the fidelity and ability with which Mr. Fisher has discharged the onerous duties of his office, become manifest; and his re-election was pressed from all sides; and all are gratified that he has consented to serve in the responsible station.

The salary of the Treasurer, C. P. Mendenhall, who was re-elected, was increased to \$15,000 a year.

The Treasurer reports that the financial condition of the road, is, perhaps, as prosperous as could be expected; and it is to be hoped that, in a year, at most, the Stockholders will begin to reap the reward of their investments, in the shape of handsome dividends. *Salisbury Banner*.

“CREOLE” AND “MULATTO.”—Creole is a French word form of the Spanish *criollo*, which, in the dictionary of Nunes de Taboado is defined, “El hijo de padres Europeos nacido en America,” while in the old dictionary of Stevens (1720), it is translated, “son of a Spaniard and a West Indian woman.” The word is often, in England, understood to imply a mulatto; but it strictly means a native of a West India colony, whether white, black, or of the colored population. Webster, however, defines it as “a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European parents;” and mulatto, as “the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.”

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 1st of July, arrived here to-day. The steamship Vanderbilt had arrived at Liverpool, making the trip in nine and three-quarter days.

Captain Hudson and other officers of the Niagara, as invited guests of the Queen, visited the exhibition at Manchester. They were welcomed with loud cheers.

The steam frigate Susquehanna returned to Cowes on the 28th June.

The Spanish-Mexican difficulty is no nearer an adjustment.

Forty conspirators had arrived at Geneva.

The U. S. steamship Niagara had commenced taking on board the submarine cable.

Two serious railroad disasters had occurred in England. Twelve persons were killed and one hundred wounded.

In Parliament, Lord Granville stated that the Indian mutiny would be met with decisive measures. Although there were good reasons to believe that the mutineers would speedily succumb, yet fourteen thousand troops will leave England immediately, as a precautionary measure of security for the future. The principal motive of the mutiny was an impression of the natives that a general attempt would be made to convert them to the Christian religion.

The China mail confirms the accounts of the mutiny of native troops in India, at Singapore. The difficulty between the American and British authorities respecting the duties to be paid by the ship Henrietta and Maria is still unsettled. There is nothing else of importance from China.

France sends fourteen transports with troops to China, at the request of the English, to prevent the withdrawal of British troops in India.

ENTERPRISE IN KANSAS—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Herald states that S. Manchester & Co., have contracted to erect a large hotel in that town, to cost \$10,000, to be finished in November next. The same firm have contracted to build for \$70,000 a bridge over the Kansas river at Tecumseh, by which the distance to Santa Fe is lessened by about seventy-five miles, a very important item to travellers. The bridge will be six hundred feet in length.

NEW POST OFFICES—High-top, Jackson, Mo.; Leavenworth, Yankton county, N. C.

From the Memphis Appeal.

TO THE PUBLIC—On the 20th of May last, Miss Sarah E. Jarratt, daughter of Rev. N. R. Jarratt, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, left North Mt. Pleasant, Marshall county, Mississippi, without the knowledge of her friends, and came to this city. From this place, on the 22d of that month, she wrote to her father’s family, residing near Holly Springs, Miss., that she intended to become a nun, by joining the order of the “The Sacred Heart.” This she gave as the reason for leaving her friends in the manner she did. On the 25th May, Miss Jarratt, we learned, visited “St. Agnes Academy,” a Roman Catholic Female Seminary in this city. The ladies in charge of that institution stated that while there she signified her desire to become a nun, and they informed her that in order to do so she must become a Roman Catholic, and have the recommendation of Rev. T. L. Grace, of this city, before she would be allowed to take the vows of her novitiate. Upon receiving this information, the “Sisters” at St. Agnes state that she left the Academy. Since then she has not been heard from directly or indirectly. Her friends have searched for her diligently in several States, where it was at all probable she would go to carry out her intention of taking the veil, but up to this time not a trace of her has been found.

Miss Jarratt had long been ill in health, resulting from dyspepsia and confinement to her duties as a teacher, and her friends have reason to believe that these causes have rendered her partially insane. She is about twenty-three years of age, of medium height, very erect carriage, very fair, with light sunburn hair disposed to curl, and blue eyes.—She had on when she left Mt. Pleasant, a slate-colored beret traveling dress and a black silk scarf, and took with her a large traveling trunk.

Any information concerning her will be most gratefully received by her mourning friends. Address Rev. N. R. Jarratt, Holly Springs, Miss., or Dr. Wm. V. Taylor, Memphis, Tenn.

Should this notice fall under Miss Jarratt’s eye, we are instructed by her friends to assure her that they long very much for her return, and that in the event of her adhering to the Catholic Church and taking the veil, they will offer no impediment to the accomplishment of her wishes. They implore her to at least inform them where she is sojourning, so that they may correspond with her, and they promise not to obtrude themselves upon her place of seclusion without her consent.

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The accounts of the wheat crop in Indiana continue to be most encouraging. In the counties of Boone, Clark, Clinton and Tippecanoe the prospect was never better since they were settled, and fully one fourth more ground has been sown than was harvested last year. The crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.

VETERAN ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN YEARS OLD—At the late pioneer festival held in Madison, Wisconsin, a few days since, an address was made by Joseph Crelie, perhaps the oldest man in the United States, having lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and seventeen years.

What events have been crowded into this man’s life: When he was born, Frederic the Great, was engaged in a furious war, and Anson was making his remarkable voyage around the world.

He was sick nearly all the time they were gone, and when we last saw him he was searching for a doctor to eradicate the disease he had contracted during his peregrinations.

So it is with hundreds of others.—*Charter Democrat.*

WHEAT IN INDIANA.—The accounts of the wheat crop in Indiana continue to be most encouraging. In the counties of Boone, Clark, Clinton and Tippecanoe the prospect was never better since they were settled, and fully one fourth more ground has been sown than was harvested last year. The crop of the whole State last year was about thirteen millions of bushels. This year it is estimated by those who have given the matter their particular attention to reach the amount of eighteen millions.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA “PENNSYLVANIAN.”

Something for “Shriekers.”

The Macon (Geo.) *Telegraph* gives the denouement of the case of Henry Dixon, who had been claimed by Gov. King, of New York, from the Governor of Georgia, as a citizen of New York unlawfully held in bondage by James Dean, of Macon. The *Telegraph* says Dixon was born in Michigan, subsequently emigrated to New York, and thence to Maryland, where for some misconduct, he was indicted, tried, convicted, and sold under order of Court. After sundry transfers he came at last into the possession of Mr. James Dean, who knew nothing at the time of his previous trial, and bought him as a slave, which he still remains, by the order of the Court before mentioned.

Dixon claims to have been born in England, but this is extremely problematical.

It seems that two years ago, the case of Dixon was presented to the Governor of New York, who

came to the trial of the case to

the court of Appeals.

It is to be hoped that the case will be decided in his favor.

“CREOLE” AND “MULATTO.”—Creole is a French word form of the Spanish *criollo*, which, in the dictionary of Nunes de Taboado is defined, “El hijo de padres Europeos nacido en America,” while in the old dictionary of Stevens (1720), it is translated, “son of a Spaniard and a West Indian woman.” The word is often, in England, understood to imply a mulatto; but it strictly means a native of a West India colony, whether white, black, or of the colored population. Webster, however, defines it as “a native of Spanish America or the West Indies, descended from European parents;” and mulatto, as “the offspring of a negress by a white man, or of a white woman by a negro.”

LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, July 11.—The steamship Anglo Saxon, with Liverpool dates to the 1st of July, arrived here to-day.

The steamship Vanderbilt had arrived at Liverpool, making the trip in nine and three-quarter days.

Captain Hudson and other officers of the Niagara, as invited guests of the Queen, visited the exhibition at Manchester. They were welcomed with loud cheers.

The steam frigate Susquehanna returned to Cowes on the 28th June.

The Spanish-Mexican difficulty is no nearer an adjustment.

Forty conspirators had arrived at Geneva.

The U. S. steamship Niagara had commenced taking on board the submarine cable.

Two serious railroad disasters had occurred in England. Twelve persons were killed and one hundred wounded.

In Parliament, Lord Granville stated that the Indian mutiny would be met with decisive measures.

Although there were good reasons to believe that the mutineers would speedily succumb, yet fourteen thousand troops will leave England immediately, as a precautionary measure of security for the future.

The principal motive of the mutiny was an impression of the natives that a general attempt would be made to convert them to the Christian religion.

The China mail confirms the accounts of the mutiny of native troops in India, at Singapore.

The difficulty between the American and British authorities respecting the duties to be paid by the ship Henrietta and Maria is still unsettled.

There is nothing else of importance from China.

France sends fourteen transports with troops to China, at the request of the English, to prevent the withdrawal of British troops in India.

ENTERPRISE IN KANSAS—The Leavenworth (Kansas) Herald states that S. Manchester & Co., have contracted to erect a large hotel in that town, to cost \$10,000, to be finished in November next. The same firm have contracted to build for \$70,000 a bridge over the Kansas river at Tecumseh, by which the distance to Santa Fe is lessened by about seventy-five miles, a very important item to travellers. The bridge will be six hundred feet in length.

NEW POST OFFICES—High-top, Jackson, Mo.; Leavenworth, Yankton county, N. C.

MOVING AWAY.—We have often wondered why people who were well situated in North Carolina, and in easy circumstances, should break up, leave their relatives, old friends and neighbors, and move off to the West.—Some of the lands in North Carolina are as good as any in the world—produce as much cotton, corn, &c., with convenient and good markets. Especially does this remark apply to the soil in our immediate section. The other day a friend who was speaking of the great advances in the price of the lands about here within the last few years, stated that he knew land that had been worked on hundred acres which would produce as well now as any land in the West, East, North or South. It does seem strange that farmers should think of emigrating when they have so many advantages here, all the acids, with the exception of chloric acid alone. When melted, and after condensing its molecules under the hammer or by lamination, it takes a blueish color, giving it the appearance of platinum.

ALUMINUM.—This is the name of the new metal extracted from clay, and which has attracted much attention in scientific circles, particularly in France. The metal is described as being almost as white and fusible as silver, is inodorous by the air at any temperature, and resists the action of all the acids, with the exception of chloric acid alone.

When melted, and after condensing its molecules under the hammer or by lamination, it takes a blueish color, giving it the appearance of platinum.

S. LANDER.

June, 1857.

From the Semi Weekly Warrington News.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

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THE TIMES

Is published every Thursday in Greensboro, N.C.

EDITORS.

E. W. OGBURN, C. C. COLE, JAMES W. ALBRIGHT.

Corresponding Editors.

Rod G. STAPLES, Portsmouth, Va.

WILLIAM R. HUNTER, South Carolina,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1857.

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DEATH OF DR. MITCHELL.

The public has been shocked with the announcement of the sudden death of Dr. Mitchell, for thirty seven years a Professor in the University of the State. We learn from the Asheville papers of the 9th that he arrived at that place about two weeks previous on his way to the Black Mountains, with a view of making further explorations of that region of the country. He left the Mountain House on the Asheville side of the mountains with the intention of crossing them to the Caney River settlement, some eight or ten miles. He traveled without a guide, and not reaching the settlement, it was supposed he was lost. Hundreds turned out to search for him and on the 8th inst., his body was found in the Cat-tail fork of Caney River. It seems that he was walking on the edge of a mountain precipice, when his feet slipped, he caught at a branch of Laurel, but it broke and he fell a distance of 40 feet, in 15 feet water, resulting it is supposed in his instant death.

Of him it is needless to say anything. His reputation is the reputation of our University and the State. To his exertions the prosperity of the former is as much due as any other man. He died a martyr to science and scientific knowledge.

We understand that he is to be buried upon this Mountain, off of whose cliff he stepped into the continent of eternity. The circumstances of his death and his professional career render this exceedingly appropriate. Years ago when the subject of conversation turned upon the possibility of some one dying on this mountain, he expressed his desire in case he should fall here, to be buried upon its summit. The Providence of God has brought the thing to pass. As Mr's received his commission on a mountain, and led his people through the wilderness and died alone upon Mount Nebo : so Elisha Mitchell led the pilgrim Students through the land of Geology, unfolding the wealth of a bountiful Creator, and died alone upon a mountain in the harness and prosecution of his profession. There let him rest from his labors. Let the famous spot be the Mecca of pilgrim Students, whether they may go to drop the tribute of praise upon the grave of the Venerable Geologist and Mineralogist. Let the green Laurel, a portion of which his dying grasp held, unfold its annual blossoms to adorn his resting place, and perpetuate the richer Laurel of well-deserved fame, that now wreathes his brow. Let the vileness winds as they sweep over the peaks and erages of his mountain tomb, sing his requiescent. Let the babbling stream, that yielded him a liquid grave, chant with gurgling music, his richly deserved renown. Let the lofty forest trees stand as holy sentinels to guard the Sacred Spot. Let the mountain, sculptured in massive simplicity and grandeur by nature's Great Architect, stand as his monument, pointing to the brighter Mount of Immortality, where his pure spirit sits in celestial rapture to chant anthems with Angels and the "Spirits of just men made perfect," until the lingering rays of the last setting sun shall fade away in the brightness of the resurrection morn ; that shall gather up his crumpled body and fashion it like unto the glorious body of Christ.

Pleasure Trips.

The Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road are permitted to take a free ride once a year, on the occasion of holding the annual meeting of the company. They generally avail themselves of this privilege and turn out with great unanimity. During the last week our town was almost deserted, for it is known that Guilford subscriber more to the road than any other county in the State. And it was not limited to the individual Stockholders, each being allowed to take his family. It was indeed a most lively time and well do talk about for the next twelve months.

The meeting of Stockholders was held in Salisbury and we copy in another column a condensed account of the proceedings, taken from the Republican Banner. The next meeting is to be held in Hillsboro.

SINGULARLY DELIBERATE MURDER.—

In Adams county, Miss., a few weeks since, Mr. Duncan Skinner, overseer for Mr. Sharp, was found murdered in a mysterious manner. Last week three negroes were arrested and proved to be the murderers. The Natchez Courier says: The evidence collected, together with the corroborating circumstances, shows that this was one of the most coolly planned and deliberate murders ever accomplished. The negroes in the plot went to Mr. Skinner's house just before day, and aroused him on pretence of a child in the family being sick. He opened the door while in his night clothes, and was knocked down by a blow on his breast from a heavy stick. Three stalwart negroes seized him, and after a severe struggle succeeded in choking him.

While thus insensible, they carried him some few rods from the house, and there by main strength dislocated his neck. Then they got out his clothes, dressed him, and to turn away suspicion, put his watch around his neck, and his purse with part of his money in his pocket, brought out his horse and saddled it; put the lifeless body on it, and led it to the woods, where the body was afterwards found. Here, after running the horse up and down, they took off the body, turned the saddle, and set the animal loose. The latter returned home a few hours after. The body of their victim they placed in such a position as would indicate the probability of accidental death; then brought out his gun, cap, whip and game bag; discharged one barrel, and placed several articles in the tracks, as if of a runaway horse.

So long a period had passed that the guilty assassins imagined the crime was unnoticed and would be forgotten, but a terrible and speedy retribution awaits them. The whole chain of evidence is complete to the crime, its manner and circumstances. The three negroes are safely secured, and are now in jail in their instant death.

ADDRESS TO YOUNG MEN.—We publish by request, on first page, an address delivered a few weeks since at the commencement of one of our best male Academies. It is a most excellent production, though it makes but little pretensions to excellence. This, however, is generally the case with true greatness. We hope every young man will read the address and preserve the paper for future use.

The columns of the Times have been fortunate in securing articles from the same pen before, and we do sincerely hope it may often be the case hereafter.

SUPERIOR COURTS—FALL CIRCUITS.—The following is the arrangement made by the Judges of the Circuits for the Fall sessions:

Elenton Circuit. Judge Caldwell. Newbern " " Ellis. Raleigh " " Saunders. Hillsboro' " " Manly. Wilmington " " Bailey. Salisbury " " Person. Mountain " " Dick.

THE PRICE OF NEW WHEAT.—There is much inquiry among farmers as to the probable price of early delivered new wheat.—The Fredericksburg (Va.) Herald of the 24th ult., says: There have been a few sales here at \$1 50, but there is a decided indisposition on the part of the millers to engage for future delivery at this price. The best advices from New York houses, who are in correspondence with almost every grain growing district in the country, advises against such engagements and our millers are disposed to heed what appears to them to be safe advice?

CHIPMAN!—Nothing definite has been heard from Chipman since his escape from our jail over two weeks since. Various rumors are afloat about his being seen by different persons at different places, but nothing very reliable. The watch through the country is close, and we have strong grounds for believing he will ultimately be caught. The strongest suspicion is that he will leave by the mountain route through east Tennessee.

SERMONS TO THE YOUNG MEN.—Rev. N. F. Reid will preach the next in the series of sermons to young men in the Methodist Church on next Sunday evening at 7 o'clock.

MAYOR WOOD'S POLICE DISBANDONED.—In consequence of the decision of the Appeal Court of New York in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Act, Mayor Wood has disbanded the old police, and acknowledged the authority of the Commissioners, under act, reserving the right to retain possession of the station houses and to prepare the classes comfortably for any class in college.

Death of Hon. Wm. L. Marcy.

Ex-Secretary Marcy died suddenly at the San Louie Hotel in Ballston, N. Y., on Saturday the 4th inst., at noon. He complained of a pain in his side shortly after breakfast, and walked to the office of Dr. Moore, but not finding the Doctor in, returned to his room at the Hotel. In a few minutes the Doctor came, and found Mr. Marcy lying dead in his room on a couch, with an open book on his breast. He had just written a letter to the Hon. John M. Botts, of Virginia, which was found near in Washington.

This contradiction referred particularly to the report of a cession of an island to Great Britain in payment of the McIntosh claim. Since that time, another report has prevailed that the sovereignty of the island had been hypothecated as security for the payment of the McIntosh bonds—the islands itself being the property of private individuals.

But Lord Clarendon expressly disclaimed any intention on the part of the British Government to acquire another foot of territory on or near this continent. As an illustration and proof of this policy, he mentions that the British Government had declined the protection of the Chincha Islands, though it was offered by the Government of Peru, and would have been before was a public benefactor," certainly who invents machinery to lessen human labor, and at the same time to increase the earth's production; and convert them to use, is certainly no less a benefactor.

Therefore we class inventors and mechanicks among the first of human benefactors.

ORANGE PEEL.—The especial attention of parents and others is called to the following facts: The New York Journal of Commerce learns that a little son of Robert Oliver, of that city, about five years of age, is now living in a very critical condition from the effects of eating orange peel on Monday last. Parents cannot be too cautious in keeping orange peel from their children, as it contains an active poisonous oil, which in many cases has caused the death of persons who indiscriminately made use of them. Life is jeopardized every time the rind is taken into the stomach.—Petersburg Express.

THE TRUE ROAD TO HAPPINESS.—It is a rule, we believe, that will be found to have few exceptions, that the sum total of our happiness is very nearly in the ratio of our usefulness.

We feel under many obligations to our young married friend for his sympathies. Doubtless his cup of bliss was running over, or else he could not have indited the following. As to the concluding clause "we will think about it."

"You may not be expecting 'a line' from me while amid such enjoyment as is my lot and possession in the society of my——, yet I have a heart that is not selfish—a heart that can think of my friends alike in the hour of joy and gloom. Yes, sir, I am very happy, and amid it all, I often think of my old batchelor friends, who are yet in their sins; and can but advise you to go and do likewise!"

THE NEW YORK POLICE QUESTION.—The Supreme Court, to whom Mayor Wood appealed, has given a decision in favor of the Metropolitan Police, six for and two against. Mayor Wood has accordingly resigned his post. This decision reached New York on the fourth, and we believe the city press attributes the bloody rows of the fourth and fifth principally to the inefficiency of the inexperienced police.

But for the present the police conflict, as a litigated issue, is at an end. In retiring from any further controversy in the matter, in the form which it had assumed, Mayor Wood is regarded as having acted wisely and becomingly. The popular sympathies were with him, the good sense of thinking men, and the general favor of the community, fully up to the point to which he had advanced. Beyond that it would not have been wise to have attempted to carry them.

MISSION TO NICARAGUA.—Mr. Wm. Carey Jones has been sent on a special mission to Costa Rica and Nicaragua in behalf of our government the nature of which, however, has not yet been made known. One point with which he is charged, it is supposed, is to negotiate for the re-opening of the Nicaragua transit route to California.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Chronicling the doings on the "Fourth," the Wilmington (N. C.) Herald of Monday, gives the following account of a fatal accident which occurred just opposite the town:

The day passed smoothly and agreeably, with but one exception, that we are aware of, to cast a gloom on the occasion—and that was an accident which happened in the morning, and which, we truly regret to say, resulted in the loss of life. A man by the name of Michael Kent, employed to assist in firing the canon on the opposite side of the river, was horribly injured by the premature discharge of the gun he was loading—one of his arms being blown away—the other shattered to such a degree as to require amputation—his eyes were put out, and he was seriously injured in the chest and abdomen. The amputation of the wounded arm was performed by Dr. Swann; but the injuries the unfortunate man had received were of a character to preclude all hope of recovery, and he died in a few hours after the accident. He leaves a family, we understand, in destitute circumstances; and surely if there ever was a case appealing to the sympathies of the benevolent, this is one. We trust that some steps may be taken to relieve the necessities of this afflicted family.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY U. STATES TROOPS SLAIN BY THE INDIANS.—A visitor to this great natural curiosity describes it, through the Charleston Mercury, as well worthy of a visit from pleasure seekers. It is an immense mass of granite, rising 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and measuring nearly seven miles around its base!

CURE FOR SPIDER BITES.—Vainly bruised and applied to the wound, is said to be a cure for the bite of a spider.

IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC DESPATCH FROM THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

We learn from the Washington "States," says the Richmond Enquirer that an important despatch has been received from Lord Clarendon in regard to the rumors which have prevailed, from time to time, of the acquisition by England of an island in the Bay of Panama. However such a rumor may have originated, Lord Clarendon confirms the contradiction of it, which had already been given by the British minister in Washington.

REAL BENEFACTORS.—Men who invent or who manufacture useful implements with which the earth may be more easily, economically, and expeditiously tilled, or by which crops may be gathered and converted to ready use, are among the greatest real benefactors. True, the right education of man is of the first importance, and must precede other steps, but, if rightly directed, his education will lead to the highest invention, and enable him to adapt the elements of nature, earth, air, water, wind, heat, and light to all needed purposes.

It is not the inventor, improver, and the manufacturer of the plow a benefactor? The plow succeeds the spade, the two-horse reaper the hand sickle, the thrashing machine the flail, the flouring mill the mortar, and so on throughout all departments of industry. If "he who made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before was a public benefactor," certainly who invents machinery to lessen human labor, and at the same time to increase the earth's production; and convert them to use, is certainly no less a benefactor.

Therefore we class inventors and mechanicks among the first of human benefactors.

ARCHITECTURE OF THE BEAVER.—The stories of the beaver using its long, broad, and flat tail as a trowel are impositions on the credulous.

The tail is altogether unfitted for such operations: for mixing up the mud with other materials the animal employs its fore-paws and the mouth; while it employs the tail in the water as a paddle and rudder, to urge itself onward, and to direct its course. With its powerful incisor teeth it strips off and divides the bark of trees, which forms its principal nutriment; and it gnaws the rough thick trunks to obtain the timber for building its habitation. Its teeth are reproduced from the base as fast as they are worn down at the extremity. By good authority it is stated, that a beaver will lop off with his teeth, at a single effort, a stem of the thickness of a common walking-stick as cleanly as if done by a gardener's pruning-knife. The fur of the beaver was universally used more than two centuries ago for hats, in consequence of a proclamation issued in the year 1638, forbidding the use of any materials for hats except beaver-stuff or beaver-wool. The remains of beaver-dams found in Wales prove that this animal was once a native of Britain.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!!

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SODA WATER, DRAWN FROM A PORCELAIN LINED FOUNTAIN, can always be had at the Drug Store of W. C. PORTER.

J. D. CUMMING, C. W. STROM, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C.

MASONIC INSTITUTE, GERMANTON, N. C.

The Fall Session of this Institution will commence July 23rd, 1857. It is very desirable that the students be present, if possible, at the Commencement of the Session.

TERMS FOR FIVE MONTHS.

Tuition varies from \$10.00 to 15.00

Board, everything furnish'd, except candles, from \$35.00 to 40.00

Interest, 1%.

The Masonic Institute is located in a private and handsome house 14 miles north of Salem, and of easy access from all points by regular stages. It is in the vicinity of the Pilot and Blue Ridge Mountains and Piedmont Springs—a region of country remarkable for the healthfulness of its climate, and the beauty of its scenery.

The large and well selected Libraries, Laboratories, Museum belonging to the Institute, afford ample facilities for thorough and practical instruction in almost all the departments of Science and Literature.

Letters addressed to W. T. GANNAWAY, or J. E. SHUMATE, will receive prompt attention (77-6w.)

JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAVING permanently located in

Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson, and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands.

Jan. 8, 1857.

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GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE.—The Fall Session of 1857, will commence on Thursday the 31st day of July. It is very desirable that all pupils be present at the opening of the Session.

For full particulars, apply to the subscriber.

T. M. JONES.

June 23, 1857.

** Patriot & Message, Greensboro.

Life Sketches.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
WOLVERINE SKETCHES.

BY ERNEST M. BEMENT.

NUMBER XIII.

Arrival at the Indian village.—Rescue of the white woman, who proves to be the sister of Walter—Desperate conflict with the Indians—Are taken prisoners. Final escape.

We left the reader waiting for the night, that object finally arrived, and in its darkest dress, when under the guidance of our Indian friend, we set out on the resumption of our tramp to the Indian village. Though the night was unusually dark and lowering we proceeded along the way with small opening of his own making in the rear of the wigwam.

We were soon informed by him that he had already effected the escape of the "white woman," and only awaited our pleasure to be off.

Of course we started immediately and bent our steps with great caution down towards the bank of the river where we had left the canoes. We found them all safe,

our charge occupying one of them, and we quickly set off for the other side, which, when reached, our charge who proved to be French Joe's Mary alias Walter's sister, recognizing Harry as some one she had met before, sprang into his arms and wept for joy at her deliverance. As soon as could be, Harry whispered to her that her brother Walter was of us and then present.

Words are inadequate to express half the joy at that meeting of brother and sister, so long separated. They met as now but living hearts can meet, overflowing with gratitude to an Allwise who does good only as an example for the children of men.

LOVE VS. PHILOSOPHY.

BY FINLEY JOHNSON.

'Tis true that I have flirted
With many a pretty girl,
And prised each golden ringlet
And kiss'd each flowing curl,
'Tis true that I have told them
As I gazed within their eye,
That with them life was heaven—
Without them—I must die;
But when they proved unfaithful,
Perchance I may have sighed;
But really, 'pon my honor,
I never really died.

God bless the dear sweet creatures,
They are my life—my pride:
And I am only happy
When sitting by their side;
But then they won't believe me
Whatever I may say:
They tell me that my blarney
Comes in a natural way;
And though this conduct cruel
May fill my soul with pain;
I find that when I lose my heart
It always comes back again.

Farm, House and Fyn.

CURE FOR DROPSY.—Hoping that it may be the means of relieving the afflicted, I send you the following receipt for cure of Dropsy, which I received from a gentleman the other day in the cars, on our way to the city. He stated that his servant, who that day rode with him to the depot, was so far gone with dropsy, that he was given up by the physician, and he was taking him up to his plantation to die. He had swelled to an enormous size, and the calves of his legs burst. On his way to the boat, with his servant, he was met by a negro man, who, having ascertained the condition of the negro, gave the master the receipt which effectually cured the servant; since which time he has relieved another affected in the same way.

RECIPE.—Take one handful of the seed of the cedar, the same of mullein, the same of the root of dogwood, put into two quarts of water, boil down to one quart, add one gill of whisky. Dose, a wine glass full night and morning.

Why is a woman in love like a man of profound knowledge? Because she understands the arts and sciences.

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate, says Dryden; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

FOND OF SUGAR.—Among the statistical facts elucidated by the sugar discussion, is the statement that every man woman and child in the Union consumes on an average 29 pounds of sugar a year.

ANTIDOTE TO MOSQUITOES.—The following letter was addressed to a London paper:

"Sir: Allow me to hand you the following recipe as a certain preventive to attacks of mosquitoes, black flies, &c., glycerine 4 oz, oil of sarsaparilla 2 drachms, oil of turpentine 4 drachms. The face, neck, hand, in fact all parts exposed, to be rubbed with the mixture. This was given me by an eminent American physician previous to going into the State of Maine on a hunting expedition. I never knew it used without perfect success."

A CERTAIN and exceedingly simple method for testing silver coin has been discovered.—When a doubtful piece of silver coin is received, rub its edge with blue vitrol stone, and then slightly wet it.

The effect is immediately seen. If the coin is spurious, it will at once turn black; but if genuine, there is no alteration in its appearance.

Fortune does not always favor the brave, we thought, but a better time will come, perhaps, next time. We gave up in quiet and were confined, but not in the same wigwam that contained our frightened host. One immediately adjoining was allotted to us, and we laid ourselves down,

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.
PUZZLE.—It is required to plant 7 trees in such a manner as to make 6 straight rows, with three trees in each row. How is it to be accomplished? Solution next week.

MARCUS.

with the intelligence ringing in our ears that on the morrow at the rising of the sun we were all to be executed, Indian fashion, for our apparent misdemeanor.

Though none of our party were hurt in the contest we had putty good evidence of their having let fly at us at a pretty good rate, as we could see through the cracks of our prison, almost a countless number of arrows sticking in the neighboring wigwams. At the beginning of the battle more fires had been kindled which enabled us to see, pretty distinctly, all that was going on outside, after we were confined.

At about midnight quiet took up its reign once more and we began to look for the coming of our guide. At last he came, but not by the regular entrance for that was guarded. He entered through a small opening of his own making in the rear of the wigwam.

We were soon informed by him that he had already effected the escape of the "white woman," and only awaited our pleasure to be off.

Of course we started immediately and bent our steps with great caution down towards the bank of the river where we had left the canoes. We found them all safe,

our charge occupying one of them, and we quickly set off for the other side, which, when reached, our charge who proved to be French Joe's Mary alias Walter's sister, recognizing Harry as some one she had met before, sprang into his arms and wept for joy at her deliverance. As soon as could be, Harry whispered to her that her brother Walter was of us and then present.

Words are inadequate to express half the joy at that meeting of brother and sister, so long separated. They met as now but living hearts can meet, overflowing with gratitude to an Allwise who does good only as an example for the children of men.

TO RESTORE WRITING.—Many documents that have been written with bad ink after a certain time fade, especially if they have been kept in a damp place, or if the paper has been over-bleached in its manufacture. Sometimes ship letters get wetted with sea water, and many other causes obliterate writing that is of much value. In nearly all instances such writing may be restored, or at least rendered legible, by brushing over the half distinct lines with a solution of prussiate of potassa with a camel's hair pencil. The solution may be made by dissolving about half a teaspoonful of prussiate potassa in a tablespoonful of boiling water. For certain chemical reasons this does not answer in all cases, and when it fails we may use the following with good hopes of success: First a strong infusion of tea, made with a teaspoonful of black tea in half a cup of boiling water; or, secondly, a solution of carbonate of soda made in the same manner; or thirdly, a quarter of an ounce of protosulphate of iron (green vitriol) in a like quantity of water. A last resource is a solution of sulphure of potassium (liver of potash) of about the same strength as the preceding solutions. In trying to restore writing, we ought to begin with only one or two words, because if the first solution does not answer, we then have an opportunity of trying the others successively, until we discover which answers best; but, as a general rule, it may be relied on that the first named is the most likely. These trials are equally adapted for writing upon parchment as upon any other material.

BATHING.—Once a week is often enough for a decent white man to wash himself all over; and whether in summer or winter that ought to be done with soap, warm water and a hog's hair brush, a room showing at least seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

BATH.—Take one handful of the seed of the cedar, the same of mullein, the same of the root of dogwood, put into two quarts and a pint of water, boil down to one quart, add one gill of whisky. Dose, a wine glass full night and morning.

Why is a woman in love like a man of profound knowledge? Because she understands the arts and sciences.

It is a good thing to laugh, at any rate, says Dryden; and if a straw can tickle a man, it is an instrument of happiness.

"I'll take your part," as the dog said when he robbed the cat of her portion of the dinner.

FOND OF SUGAR.—Among the statistical facts elucidated by the sugar discussion, is the statement that every man woman and child in the Union consumes on an average 29 pounds of sugar a year.

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COACH & COPEL VARNISH.—White Lead, dry and in pulp cans, 3 fl. Gals. assorted sizes, just received and for sale at the cash store of

JED. H. LINDSAY.

June 30. (7839) Trustee.

MARCUS.

WRITTEN FOR THE TIMES.

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STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, THE LAST GENERAL ASSEMBLY, by an act entitled

"A supplementary act to take the sense of the people of the State relative to the proposed amendment of the Constitution," did enact as follows:

Whereas, a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina has been introduced in the General Assembly on three several days, and agreed to by two-thirds of each house respectively, in the precise words following: "A bill to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina."

Whereas, at the session of the last General Assembly, begun and held at Raleigh, on the third Monday of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, a bill, entitled "An act to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina," was read three times in each house of the said General Assembly, and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each house respectively.

Whereas, the bill so agreed to had been duly published six months previous to the election of the members of this present General Assembly, according to the clause of section one of the fourth of the amended Constitution, and the directions contained in the said section of the said bill, and in accordance with this bill, to amend the preamble of the said Constitution of the aforesaid, containing the said alteration of the Constitution of this State: And whereas, a large number of the people are disenchanted by the freeloading qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate; therefore, Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, two-thirds of the whole number of members of each house respectively, That the said section of the first article of the aforesaid Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina, on the second Monday of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: "Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall be possessed of public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district to which he resides."

And whereas, it was further provided by the said act, "That the foregoing amendment to the Constitution of this State, as embodied in the preceding section, be submitted by the Governor to the people of the State on the first Tuesday in August, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, to all persons entitled to vote in the election of the House of Commons, that polls shall be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—'Approved,' those opposed to vote with a similar ticket—'Not Approved.'

Given under my hand, as Governor

[L. S.] of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive office in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1857.

By the Governor: THOS. BRAGG.

PULASKI COUNTY, Pr. Secy.

May 18, 1857.

78:8w

ROWLAND & BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

A PRETTY REVENGE.—I have received a quantity of old clothes, &c., which I have given to the poor, & sold what I could get for me.

THE TIGER.—I do hereby give notice to all persons entitled to vote in the election of the House of Commons, that polls shall be opened on the first Thursday in August next, by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, at the election precincts within the same, to take the sense of the said voters as to the ratification of said amendment to the Constitution of the State; those for ratification to vote with a written or printed ticket—'Approved,' those opposed to vote with a similar ticket—'Not Approved.'

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Land Agent,

SUNSBURY GATES, Co. N. C.

WILL GIVE prompt attention to

the collection of all County Land Claims,

Revolutionary Pensions etc., that may be placed in his hands.

He will also attend to buying and selling located Land in the States of Missouri, Illinois, Arkansas and Texas.

EGGS.—Terms moderate. No charge made in

any case unless successful.

REFERS TO:

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Hon. H. W. Miller, Raleigh N. C.

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